



An Extended Case Study Methodology for Investigating Influence of Cultural, Organizational, and Automation Factors on Human-Automation Trust

Kolina Koltai*, Dr. Nhut Ho*, Dr. Gina Masequesmay*, David Niedober*,

Mark Skoog +, Dr. Walter Johnson +, Artemio Cacanindin**

*California State University at Northridge,

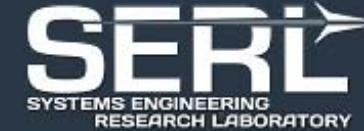
+ NASA, **Air Force Flight Test Center



Project Summary

- Objectives
 - Reveal foundational lessons, best practices and real-world perspectives about how trust and reliance depend on cultural and organizational factors and automation capability
 - Synthesize and integrate results to develop a set of questions for further research leading to more trustable automation
- Automatic Ground Collision Avoidance System (Auto-GCAS) as the context for case study
 - Contemporary, unique, and of great public interests, especially for integration of UAS/UAV into the National Airspace System
 - Projected to save lives and money with 2014 F-16 deployment
 - Development spans 3 decades
 - Research team has access to key individuals and organizations
- Timeline for project completion: 18 months

Best Practice Solution



- Utilize an extended case methodology that combines grounded theory and traditional research
- Adapt methodology in response to challenges
- Be culturally competent in regards to participants
- Working with key personnel who facilitated access and served as informants

Key Stakeholders

- End Users: F-16 Pilot Community
- Team that conceived, designed, built, and tested Auto-GCAS
 - NASA Armstrong (formally Dryden) Flight Research Center
 - Air Force: Flight Test Center, AF Research Lab
 - Lockheed Martin
- Office Under the Secretary of Defense
- Air Force Office of Scientific Research: funded case study

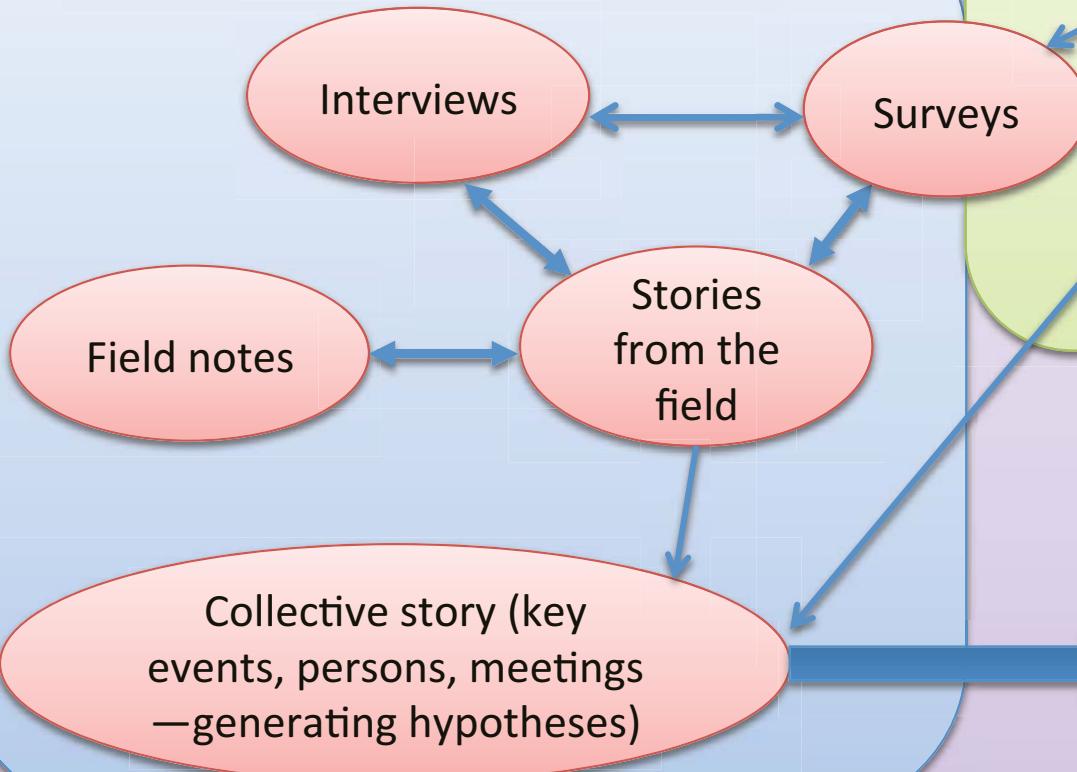
Project Requirements

- Have sound understanding of the historical development of Auto-GCAS
- Confidentiality of participants and information
- Sensitivity to bureaucracies, politics, and professional environment
- Cultural and organizational competency
- Technical understanding of Auto-GCAS
- Timeline of completion (18 months)

Methodology

Extended Case Method(ology)

Grounded Theory, Ethnographic



Traditional Research

Literature Review

Hypothesis-testing (e.g., Lee & See Model)

Theory Revising
Comparing Lee & See Model to
ethnographic data model

Methods used and how

- Primary sources (grounded theory/ethnography)
 - Questionnaires and surveys
 - Interviews
 - Field notes
 - Observations
- Secondary sources (traditional research)
 - Literature review (including internal documents, videos, and reports)
- Data collected was coded using NVivo to extract emergent themes and theories
- Theories generated from both sources were compared to see if they converge or diverge
- Aggregated hypothesis are then used to revise existing theories

Challenges

- Project-related
 - Difficult to capture cultural and organizational factors
 - Limited prior literature in cultural and organizational factors on trust in automation
 - Time limitations of project
 - Limited access to personnel and confidential information
 - Busy schedules of participants
 - Participants are remotely located
 - Sensitive nature of politics, bureaucracy, and hierarchy of organizations
- Research team-related
 - Must have good understanding of a highly technical topic
 - Unfamiliar with the cultures of the participants
 - Must sustain team effectiveness when research team members have diverse education, time commitments, and training backgrounds

Strategies to Address Challenges (1/2)



- Project-related strategy
 - Multi-pronged approach using different methods to capture cultural and organizational factors
 - Requested and received training from key informants
 - Gained general background knowledge from literature
 - Immersed research team into the various cultures via observations and field notes
 - Used qualitative methods to fill in gaps from literature review
 - Utilized adaptable and agile methodology to account for time limitations of the project
 - Key personnel assisted in gaining entrée to participants, research sites, information and insights (cultural and organizational)
 - Modified 2-hour interview into 1-hour online convenient survey and 1-hour follow up interview to address participants' schedules
 - Made extensive use of Skype, phone, and availability of participants travel schedule in addition to traveling to conduct face-to-face interviews

Strategies to Address Challenges (2/2)



- Team-related strategy
 - Hone technical knowledge by reading technical papers and listening to video-recorded explanations of the technology
 - Continuously immerse research team into participant-rich environments to observe cultural and organizational factors in addition to reading literature
 - Created a project orientation guide and instruction manuals for new research assistants and the research team's general knowledge

Lessons Learned (1/2)

- Extended case study methodology allowed for flexibility and was effective
 - Adapt interviews and questionnaire based on circumstances of availability of participants and opportunities presented
 - Extend field observations to include workplace, formal and informal gatherings to immerse into the culture of experimental test pilots
 - Add survey to capture current opinions of the larger test pilot community

Lessons Learned (2/2)

- Key personnel assisted in entrée and were key informants
 - Facilitate team visits to bases, participant recruitment & key connections
 - Establish credibility and trustworthiness of team
 - Despite key personnel assistance, research team is not able to get participation for all targeted groups
- Cultural competency
 - Having a good understanding of participant culture facilitates communication between the participants and the researcher
 - Positive communication creates respect, rapport, and trust of participants

Conclusions

- Team developed a unique and eclectic set of qualitative and quantitative methodologies, which are adaptable to the study's challenges
- Extended case study approach was effective in collecting data in a military and sensitive environment, particularly for researching non-technology related factors in trust development of automation
- Methodological framework can be used to study other technological systems in similar environments

Thank You!

Acknowledgements

- Mark Wilkins; DOD
- Dr. Joseph Lyons; AFOSR
- 416th Experimental Test Pilots & Engineers; Edwards AFB
- Tim McDonald; SETP & TPS
- Christina Garcia, Samantha Cals, Elvira Padilla, Gustavo Letona, Jonathan Yeager, Farin Bakhtiari, Jet Boden, Melissa Drossel, Vladimir Arutyunov, Christina Padilla, Isis Freeman-Dirksen; CSUN

Any Questions?